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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 DAYMON JOHNSON,

12 *Plaintiff,*

13 v.

14 STEVE WATKIN, et al.,

15 *Defendants.*
16

Case No.: 1:23-cv-00848-KES-CDB

MOTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE
RELIEF [LOCAL RULE 233]

17 Pursuant to Local Rule 233, Plaintiff Daymon Johnson respectfully moves this Court to
18 expedite and set a near date-certain (preferably within the next 14 days) for the decision of his
19 motion for a preliminary injunction filed **JULY 20, 2023**, Dkt. 26, which the Magistrate Judge
20 recommended be mostly granted on **NOVEMBER 14, 2023**, Dkt. 70. The parties have met and
21 conferred over this motion via email. Defendants oppose it.

22 INTRODUCTION

23 Plaintiff Bakersfield College professor Daymon Johnson alleges that his employer treats
24 dissenting political speech as a firing offense, and that state regulations require him to conform to a
25 political ideology he rejects as a condition of employment, in violation of his First Amendment
26 rights. Professor Johnson's motion for preliminary injunction, seeking protection for his freedom to
27 speak, and not to speak, according to his conscience, has been pending for nearly a year. Indeed,
28 *half a year* has passed since the Magistrate Judge—having “committed to issuing findings and

1 recommendations timely,” in “weeks, not . . . months,” T. at 73:8-10 (Sept. 7, 2023)—issued a
2 carefully considered 44-page report and recommendation that the motion be almost entirely granted.

3 Defendants evaluate Professor Johnson’s employment performance every three years.
4 Johnson filed his motion before his current review period began with this academic year, so that he
5 could teach and speak without later discovering that his dissenting views have cost him his job.
6 Now the 2023-2024 academic year is over—a full third of Johnson’s review period—with no relief
7 from this Court, or even an appealable order.

8 All this time, Professor Johnson has had to hold his tongue. He refrains from speaking
9 according to his conscience because his government employer has a demonstrated record of
10 terminating faculty for expressing dissenting political views, and he has already suffered through
11 one investigation for his private political speech, which ended with veiled threats of continuing
12 investigations into his expression.

13 Professor Johnson appreciates that this Court faces many urgent demands for its time. But
14 his case is not least among them. Especially considering that the report and recommendation has
15 been pending in this case since November, with objections and replies by all parties concluded for
16 over five months, and considering further that this case presents only questions of law that will
17 ultimately be decided on appeal, Johnson respectfully requests that the Court set a near date certain
18 for the decision of his motion, preferably within the next 14 days. Any additional delays will
19 jeopardize Johnson’s ability to obtain any relief before the conclusion of the second academic year
20 comprising his three-year review period.

21 STATEMENT OF FACTS

22 Another full recitation of the facts is unnecessary for purposes of this motion. Plaintiff
23 Daymon Johnson is a Professor at Bakersfield College, a campus of the Kern Community College
24 District (“KCCD”), and a part of the state’s community college system. Suffice it to say that the
25 political atmosphere at Bakersfield College is highly charged. Defendant KCCD trustees and school
26 officials have made no secret of their hostility to faculty who don’t share their politics. Defendant
27 Corkins went so far as to publicly compare five percent of the faculty to defective cattle that should
28 be “cull[ed]” by being led by a rope “to the slaughterhouse.” Dkt. 26-1 at 5.

1 The school investigated Johnson over his private political Facebook posts, and terminated
 2 Johnson’s colleague, Prof. Matthew Garrett, largely for expressing dissenting political views that
 3 Johnson would also like to continue expressing. Johnson succeeded Garrett as the head of the
 4 Renegade Institute for Liberty (“RIFL”), a faculty group that generally opposes Defendants’
 5 political views. Defendants also terminated Garrett for using language that Johnson has used (e.g.,
 6 referring to “cultural Marxism”), and for allowing RIFL Facebook posts that offended them. Some
 7 of the RIFL Facebook posts that Defendants attributed to Garrett were made by Johnson.

8 Moreover, California has adopted an official ideology of “diversity, equity, inclusion, and
 9 accessibility” (“DEIA”), including “anti-racism,” for its community college system. Faculty “must
 10 have or establish proficiency in DEIA-related performance to teach, work, or lead within California
 11 community colleges.” Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53602(b); *see id.* § 53425 (faculty must comply
 12 with local DEIA policies to maintain employment). A broad-ranging set of “competencies and
 13 criteria” maintained by Defendant Chancellor Christian require faculty to incorporate DEIA and
 14 anti-racism ideology in their teaching, and in their personal and professional lives.¹

15 Johnson’s performance is evaluated every three years, with the previous three-year period
 16 concluded just prior to the filing of the preliminary injunction motion last July. Dkt. 26-2, ¶ 62.
 17 Johnson just completed the first of three academic years in which Defendants will evaluate his
 18 performance under the challenged rules.

19 PROCEDURAL HISTORY

20 Johnson first moved for a preliminary injunction on July 13, 2023. The Magistrate Judge
 21 denied the motion sua sponte without prejudice, for apparent lack of notice, and Johnson refiled his
 22 motion July 20, 2023.²

23 Johnson initially noticed his preliminary injunction motion for hearing on August 24.
 24 Although KCCD Defendants had earlier agreed to return an acknowledgment of service, they
 25 refused to do so and became incommunicative. Dkt. 25-1, ¶¶ 5-11. After service, Defendants
 26

27 ¹ Prior to becoming Chancellor of California Community Colleges, Defendant Christian served as
 28 Chancellor of KCCD, where she concurred in Garrett’s termination.

² The Magistrate Judge lacked jurisdiction to decide the motion, a fact Defendants would later exploit. *See infra.*

1 asserted that they would dispute service for unspecified reasons. Defendants leveraged their service
 2 dispute into an extension of time on the preliminary injunction motion, reset for a hearing on
 3 September 7, 2023. Dkt. 31.

4 But notwithstanding their negotiation of, and agreement to, a hearing date on the Magistrate
 5 Judge's calendar, consent to the Magistrate Judge's jurisdiction proved elusive, necessitating the
 6 appointment of a District Judge and causing further delay. Judge de Alba, newly appointed to the
 7 case, referred the motion to Magistrate Judge Baker for findings and recommendation. Dkt. 38.
 8 Judge de Alba subsequently referred Defendants' motions to dismiss to Judge Baker for findings
 9 and recommendation as well. Dkt. 66.

10 Judge Baker heard argument on September 8, 2023, and issued his findings and
 11 recommendation on November 14, 2023. *See* Dkt. 70. Judge Baker recommended that Plaintiff's
 12 motion for a preliminary injunction be granted nearly in all respects, and that Defendants' motions
 13 to dismiss be denied. *Id.* at 43-44. All parties filed timely objections and replies.

14 The case is not otherwise moving. The Court has continued the scheduling conference four
 15 times, from an initial date of August 23 2024, Dkt. 5, to August 22, 2024, Dkt. 32, 68, 81, 84.

16 ARGUMENT

17 "[T]he loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably
 18 constitutes irreparable injury." *CTIA - The Wireless Ass'n v. City of Berkeley*, 928 F.3d 832, 851
 19 (9th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)). That is certainly the case here.
 20 Johnson has detailed in great length, in a 107-paragraph declaration spanning 29 pages, how he is
 21 refraining from speaking or is speaking differently because he fears for his job.

22 Congress and the courts agree that concerns should receive expedited consideration.

23 [T]he court shall expedite the consideration of . . . any action for temporary or
 24 preliminary injunctive relief, or any other action if good cause therefor is shown.
 25 For purposes of this subsection, "good cause" is shown if a right under the
 Constitution of the United States . . . would be maintained in a factual context that
 indicates that a request for expedited consideration has merit.

26 28 U.S.C. § 1657(a). The Ninth Circuit likewise provides for expedited briefing and consideration
 27 of preliminary injunction appeals, Ninth Cir. R. 3-3, in which automatic streamlined extensions of
 28 time are unavailable, Ninth Cir. R. 31-2.2(a).

1 Over eight months ago, Judge Baker noted that he may “have the largest docket of any
2 magistrate judge in the country with over 450 cases that I manage, unfortunately,” T. at 73:12-14,
3 yet he promised and delivered a timely set of findings and recommendations reviewing the record
4 and concluding that Professor Johnson should get relief. The purpose of the referral to Judge Baker
5 was to aid this Court in efficiently resolving the motion, but his report and recommendation has
6 remained unacted upon for some 190 days. Every day that passes further magnifies Plaintiff’s
7 injury.

8 Professor Johnson is constrained to respectfully ask that having now had the benefit of
9 Judge Baker’s findings and recommendations, and the parties’ responses and replies to that report,
10 this Court set a date-certain by which it will resolve the motion, preferably within the next 14 days.
11 As this case involves contentious issues of law, either or both sides will probably appeal any such
12 decision, potentially delaying Johnson’s relief even further. It is imperative that this process start
13 soon, so that Johnson has, at least, fair notice of the standards by which he will be evaluated during
14 this current three-year review period, well underway.

15 CONCLUSION

16 The motion should be granted, and a date certain be set for the decision of Professor
17 Johnson’s pending motion for a preliminary injunction.

18 Dated: May 22, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

19 By: /s/ Alan Gura

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